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VOL. I NO. 49

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1946.

Price 20 Cents

MYSTERY OF THE TWELFTH DAKOTA PASSENGER SOLVED

DARING SHUTTLE SERVICE RESCUE BY SWISS PILOTS PLANES LANDED ON SOFT SNOW FEW YARDS FROM GAPING CREVASSES

MEIRINGEN AIRPORT, NOV. 24.
TWO SWISS PILOTS, MAJ HITZ AND CAPT VICTOR HUG, FLYING A DARING "SHUTTLE SERVICE" IN WHICH THEY LANDED PERILOUSLY ON SOFT SNOW A FEW YARDS FROM GAPING ALPINE CREVASSES, CARRIED ALL 12 SURVIVORS OF THE STRANDED UNITED STATES DAKOTA BACK TO SAFETY THIS AFTERNOON IN ONE OF THE MOST THRILLING AND BRILLIANT RESCUE FEATS OF RECENT TIMES.

In spite of their five days and nights in the sub-zero "ice-bowl," only two of the survivors were stretcher cases.

Among those rescued was a "mystery" passenger whose name was given as "Harvey of Detroit." He had not been previously listed among the people in the Dakota, the total aboard having hitherto been given as eleven.

All the survivors were taken at once by car and ambulance to Interlaken where the United States hospital train waited to remove them to Vienna, the United States Forces Headquarters of the European Theatre.

The land rescue party had spent the night on the ice with the Dakota survivors when they reached yesterday afternoon. Arrangements to carry the party to safety over the hazardous mountain ground route were scrapped after a Fieseler Storch light aeroplane, piloted by Maj Hitz, managed to make a miraculous landing on the snowfield near to the crashed plane.

The Swiss pilots, flying Fieseler Storch slow-landing planes with both wheels and skis, made eight round trips in about six hours today.

Welcomed By Father
They brought down to Meiringen the first survivor, Brig-Gen Loyd Hynes, Chief of the United States Forces Advisory Board in Austria, at 11.40 a.m. and the last one, Capt Ralph Tate, the Dakota pilot, at 4.45 p.m. Eight and a half hours, he had a bandaged head, but he was laughing as he left the plane to confront the journalists and photographers. He was welcomed by his father and Karl Kobelt, the President of the Swiss Federal Council, who had arrived shortly before in a special plane.

Mrs Ralph Tate, the pilot's mother, was suffering from shock and was unable to return the welcoming smiles of her husband, Brig-Gen Tate, Deputy Commander of the United States Forces in Austria.

(Continued on Page 4)

TRIBESMEN BESIEGE ZENJAN GOVT HOUSE

Teheran, Nov. 24.
Broadcasting an "urgent appeal" for help, Tabriz radio last night reported that 5,000 armed tribesmen had entered Zenjan in Northern Persia, killed 20 people, besieged Government House, the police station and the Post Office and were attacking members of the Democrat Party.

The Teheran newspaper Etebat reported today that several Azerbaijan Democrats had been killed in Zenjan, 100 miles north-west of Teheran, in "reprisals" begun immediately after the entry of Persian forces into the city yesterday morning.

Premier Ghavam es Sultaneh stated last night that disorders, including the forced marriage of girls and the wounding of a Central Government delegate had compelled him to order the military occupation of Zenjan, which was occupied by Azerbaijan Democrat National Army forces last December.

Etebat's report from its correspondent in Zenjan said the local population greeted the Persian forces' entry into the city with great enthusiasm but it did not make clear by whom the alleged reprisals were begun.

Meanwhile, Premier Ghavam told Dr Salamullah Dabidi, the Governor-General of Azerbaijan, that his statement on Thursday that the Army and gendarmes would be sent to all parts of Persia "to maintain peace and order" included Azerbaijan.

Dr Dabidi had cabled the Premier asking if he intended sending troops to Azerbaijan.

The Premier's reply, officially announced to-night, was that security forces will be sent throughout Persia. The elections—beginning on December 6—will be held in Azerbaijan under the control of special inspectors and Imperial forces dispatched from Teheran.—Reuter.

Ukraine Claims Delegate Shooting Was Deliberate

New York, Nov. 24.
Dr Dimitri Manuisky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, in a letter to Mr James Byrnes, Secretary of State, to-day charged that the shooting last Wednesday of Mr Gregory Stadnik, adviser to the Ukrainian delegation to the United Nations, was a "pre-meditated attempt on the lives of two delegates to the United Nations General Assembly."

The letter called on Mr Byrnes to see that the American authorities bring to justice the persons responsible.

The New York police had denied that any political implication was to be found in the wounding of Mr Stadnik by a holdup man.

Dr. Manuisky, supporting his charge that the wounding was deliberate, said the attack was made in a shop which Mr Stadnik and Mr A. D. Voyna, another Ukrainian delegate, were accustomed to visit to buy fruit.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister wrote: "The delegation of the

SCHMELING "FREE OF NAZI TAIN"

Hamburg, Nov. 24.
Max Schmeling, the former World's heavyweight champion, has been declared "free of Nazi taint" by a Hamburg de-Nazification Court, the British controlled German News Service reported to-day.

Schmeling has already resumed sporting activities, it was added.—Reuter.

Ukrainian-Soviet Socialist-Republic draws your attention to the fact that such acts directed against the life and security of members of a delegation to the United Nations are taking place in the very city where the United Nations Organization is situated; furthermore, that the evildoers have not up to now been apprehended.—Reuter.

Victim's Doubts
Moscow, Nov. 24.
The New York correspondent of Pravda, who interviewed Mr Stadnik, the Ukrainian delegate to the UNO in Roosevelt Hospital after he was shot in New York, wrote to-day that the delegate doubted the police version which said the incident in which he was shot was a "stick up."

"The American press eagerly seized on the police version and even before the investigation had been completed stated that Mr Stadnik was the victim of a robbery attack," the correspondent wrote. He added: "The New York police would do better if they would withhold these announcements until the investigation is over and would carry on investigations with greater energy. One has only to recall the publicity given to the police in America to be surprised at the lack of efficiency displayed by the New York police in this matter."—Reuter.

Serious Flooding Follows Heavy Rains In UK

London, Nov. 24.
Flood water six feet deep swirled through the South Wales town of Mountain Ash to-day after landslides and floods had blocked the two main roads and railway from Cardiff and Aberdare.

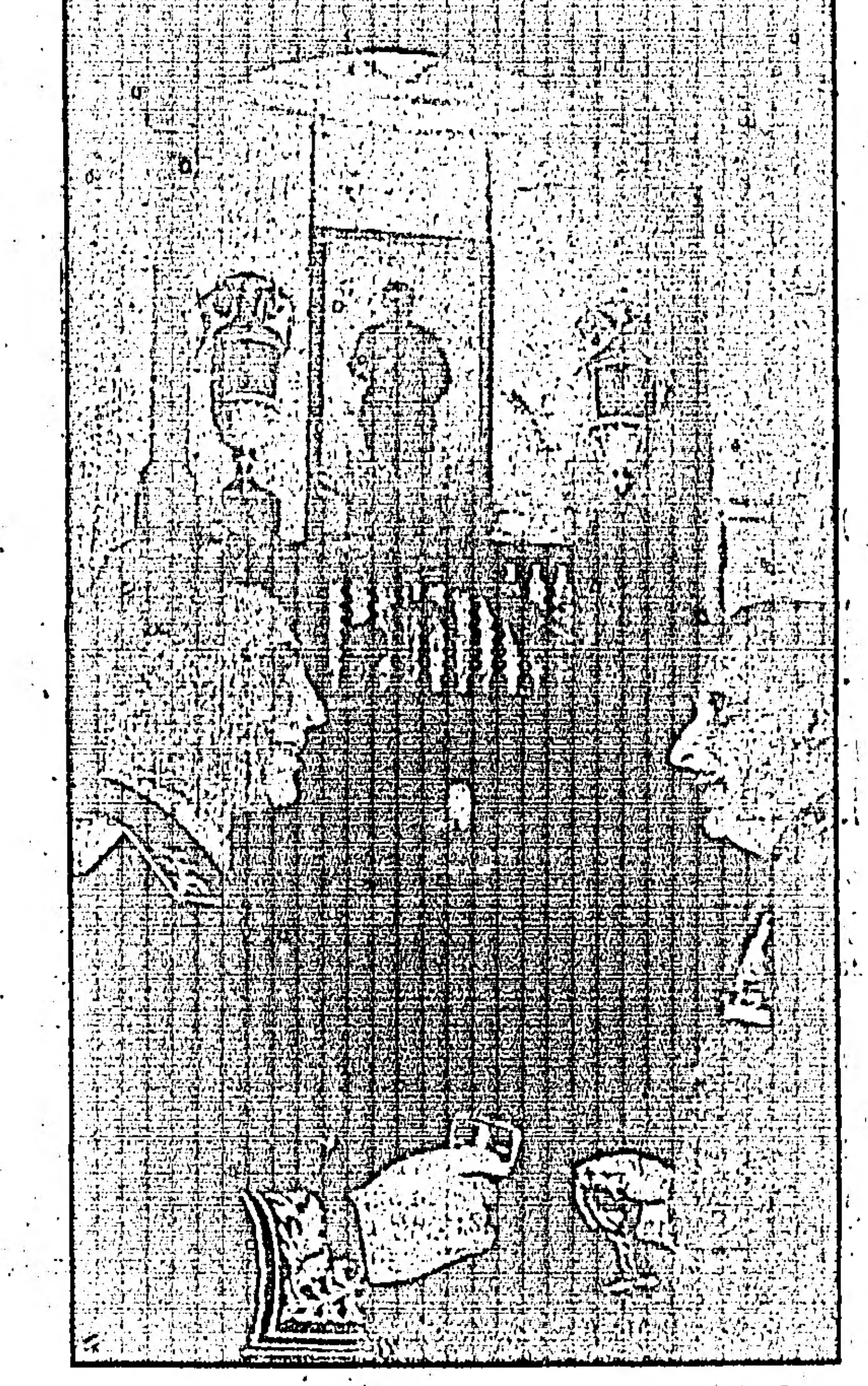
Both stations at Mountain Ash had their lines flooded to above the platform level.

Firemen rescued people from flooded houses at Buckfastleigh (Devon) today when the rivers Dart and Mardle overflowed their banks.

Firemen waded through the water to rescue the proprietress of a riverside cafe, who was marooned.

Many roads on the south, south-east and east coast of England and further inland are impassable because of flooding.—Reuter.

BENEATH STALIN'S PORTRAIT



The Charge d'Affaires of the U.S.S.R. in London, Mr Constantine Koulik, drinks a toast with Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery beneath a floodlit portrait of Stalin. Occasion: Reception at the Soviet Embassy to mark the 20th anniversary of the "October" revolution.

U.S. Govt To Hit French Miner And Wife Kill Seven Children

New York, Nov. 24.
The Government to-night appeared headed for the strategy of hitting John L. Lewis and the Miners' Union pocketbook rather than in sending the Union chief to gaol and giving him an opportunity to claim that he was being martyred for the cause of his 400,000 faithful followers.

Saturday night's revelation by an administration source that President Truman and top authorities would be meeting earlier in the afternoon to approve plans to recommend fines of \$500,000 daily against the Mine Workers and Lewis personally in the event that he is found guilty of contempt of court, pointed to governmental strategy.

The exact size of the Union's strike fund is not known, but it is known that it is in millions and other unions with known resources of \$40,000,000 have informed Lewis that they are square behind him.

No Direct Comment
However, the Justice Department refused to make a direct comment on the report, but there was little doubt the Government had modified its original plans to seek gaol for Lewis for failure to keep the miners working. Governmental officials know that putting Lewis in gaol will not produce a call immediately. They also realize—and admit off the record—that putting the Miners' chief behind bars might make Lewis a martyr and provoke sympathy strikes in other industries.

Justice Department officials were likewise silent on queries whether the Government planned to impose approximately \$500,000,000 which has been paid into the Mine Union's welfare fund from per ton royalties on coal mined under Government operation, but it has been suggested that this would be another solid blow at the Union's purse.

In the meantime, the seriousness of the situation at home and abroad was re-emphasized by two top Government officials.

The Secretary of War, Mr Robert Patterson, in a speech at the Overseas Press Club at Washington, on Saturday night, said the coal strike not only would cut off supplies badly needed in the war zone but would also cut off the war zone's supply of coal.

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York this morning told New Yorkers (Continued on Page 4)

BANDIT ACTIVITIES SPREAD IN GREECE

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED IN NORTH PROVINCES

Athens, Nov. 24.
Twenty-four gendarmes were killed, one wounded and three houses burned in the village of Vasara Lacooni in the Peloponnes area yesterday when 150 guerillas attacked a small local gendarmic garrison, according to reports reaching Athens to-day.

"A battle" between Regular forces and two guerilla bands around Deskati, in Mount Flambouras area was concluded yesterday, according to reports by the Second Army Corps Command.

Six rebels were killed, three wounded and eleven captured, including one of the chieftains and one woman fighting with the guerillas.

Guerilla bands estimated, to be about 2,000 strong are reported to be occupying the country between the southern slopes of Mount Tzema and the Yugo-Slav frontier, the Greek News Agency said to-day.

These bands are interrupting communications between Ardala and the Greek outposts of the Archangelos area, it was stated. Convoys supplying the outposts have been attacked.

The Archbishop of Salonika sent a message to-day to King George of the Hellenes expressing "deep anxiety of the Greek people in Northern Greece" and asked for the immediate formation of a "Government of National Salvation." The message also asked the King to visit Macedonia as a token of unity of Greece and for moral support to Greece's northern provinces.

Premier Constantin Trikoupi has completed the re-shuffle of his cabinet which was formed three weeks ago and the new ministers were sworn in to-day.

Mr Philip Dragoulis, the Greek Minister for War, when asked about the Yugo-Slav allegations of Greek aircraft intruding Yugo-Slav territory, said at Salonika to-day: "Our airmen receive standing orders to be attentive and these orders are faithfully carried out. Greece wishes to harm none of her neighbours."

Cinema Forced To Show Jewish Terrorist Film

Stuttgart, Nov. 24.
A total of 1,110 American military police, French troops and German police, have swooped on the border area of the United States and French zones and arrested 25 Germans suspected of international black market activities and illegal border crossings. It was announced here to-night.

The joint Allied raid which took place on Friday was conducted in one of the largest square mile area near Neuffen, south of Stuttgart.

Using tanks and jeeps, the Americans and French closed in, searching houses and country around in one of the biggest inter-Allied military police operations since the war.

They seized a quantity of illegal liquor and merchandise.—Reuter.

Plea For Severance Of Relations With Franco

New York, Nov. 24.
The proposal that countries maintaining diplomatic relations with Gen Franco's Government in Spain be asked to sever them was made in a memorandum addressed to the United Nations General Assembly to-day, by The Nation Associates (publishers of the American leftist weekly The Nation).

It urged members of the United Nations to make contact with the Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile and other Spanish democratic groups, with a view to their supporting the provisional government of Spain.

It also declared that the "Franco Government is enjoying substantial economic support from the leading members of the United Nations, among them Britain, the United States, Argentina, Sweden, Belgium and The Netherlands."—Reuter.

POLICE AND STUDENTS BATTLE IN CAIRO

Cairo, Nov. 24.
Anti-Government demonstrations in Cairo continued to-day when for the second day running the police and students fought pitched battles in the streets with guns and stones. The casualty list so far reported is one policeman killed, four students seriously injured. More than 30 students were arrested.

Yesterday more than a dozen police and about 20 students were hurt during a four-hour struggle in which the students tried to march to the Royal Palace to ask King Farouk to dismiss Premier Sidiqi Fashaf's administration and call off the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks.

To-day rioting resolved into a series of skirmishes around the Fund el Awwal University. The first clash occurred when students set fire to two trams near the British Army Headquarters.

Later four students were badly hurt by police fire as 200 students, hurling stones, advanced across the 100-yard "no-man's-land" in the street near the University.—Reuter.

Armoured Cars Used
Cairo, Nov. 24.
The police to-day charged 600 tear-gas students with six armoured cars to break up a demonstration in front of the Khedive Ismail Secondary School in the heart of downtown Cairo near the government centre.

The students withdrew into buildings and hurled rocks, desks and chairs from windows and roofs. The police did not open fire and reloaded a short while later, when the students again broke out into the streets and made bonfires out of their equipment.

Yesterday, students staged an anti-Sidiqi demonstration which was likewise broken up by the police.—United Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

The Mightiest Naval Drama of All Time!

ROBERT TAYLOR
BRIAN DONLEVY
CHARLES LAUGHTON
STAND BY FOR ACTION

with **Walter BRENNAN**
MARILYN MAXWELL HENRY O'NEILL MARTA LINDEN
Directed by **ROBT. Z. LEONARD**
Produced by **ROBT. Z. LEONARD & ORVILLE O. DULL**
Screen Play by George Bruce, John L. Balderston and Herman J. Mankiewicz

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Deanna DURBIN Charles LAUGHTON Robert CUMMINGS

"IT STARTED WITH EVE"

A Universal-Picture
— TO-MORROW —
5 SHOWS: EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.00 NOON

THE BEHIND-THE-SCENES STORY OF OUR VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC!

a thrill in every scene!

APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO

Produced by AMT PICTORIAL SERVICE SIGNAL CORPS
with the cooperation of The Army Air Forces and The United States Navy
Distributed by WARNER BROS.
under contract to the Motion Picture Industry

GATHAY SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"YOU'VE NEVER BEEN FUNNIER!"
TAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY in
"AID RAID WARDENS"

NEXT CHANGE
JAMES MASON ANN TODD in
"THE SEVENTH VEIL"

CENTRAL THEATRE

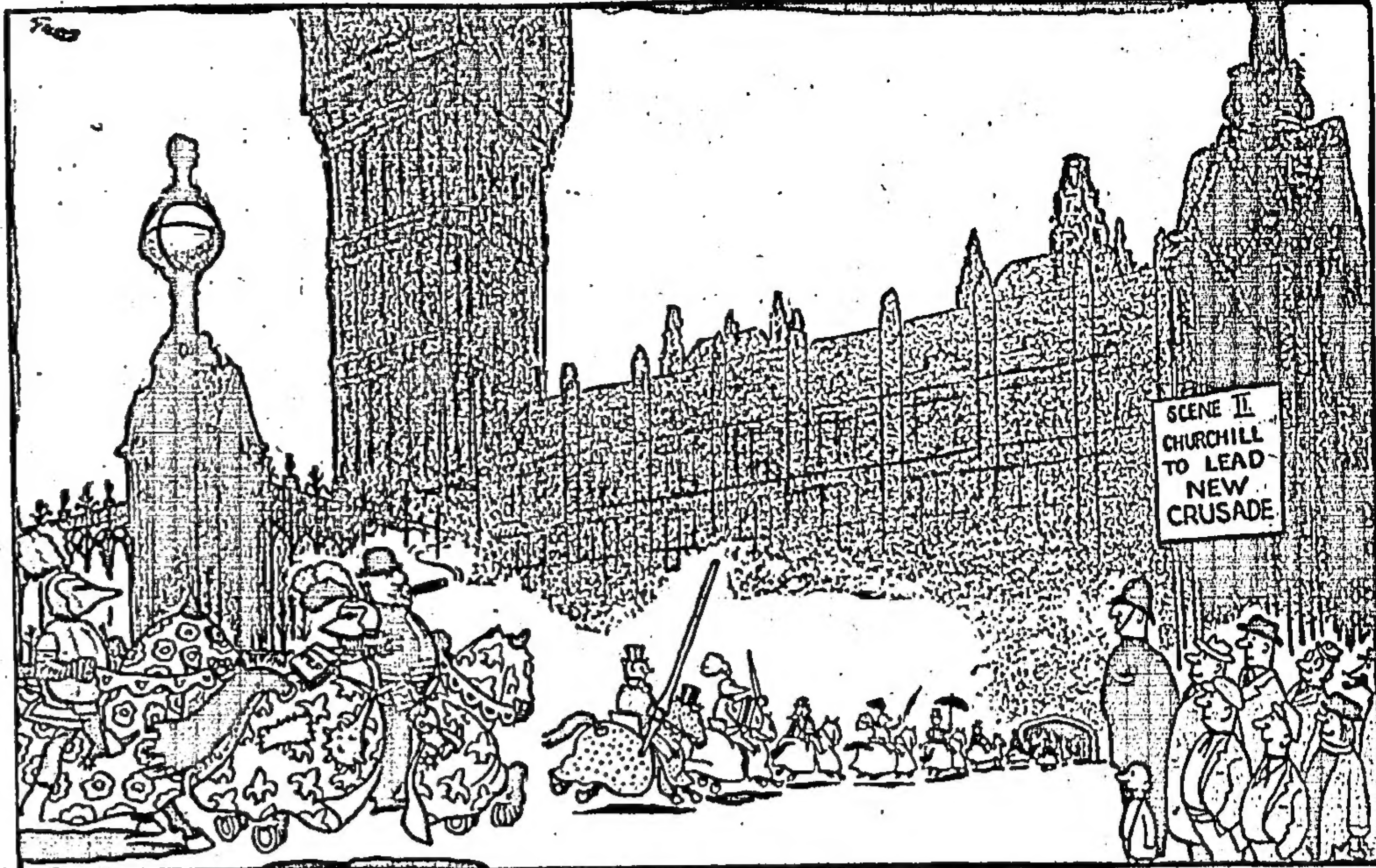
— COMMENCING TO-MORROW —

SPORTS PARADE IN MOSCOW

In Technicolor

WILLIAM BARKLEY has been Parliamentary reporter for 21 years. These are his "Coming of Age" reflections

GILES, well-known cartoonist, sent BARKLEY the birthday card here reproduced.



"Now let battle commence!"

I AM 21. Stand aside, ye elders. Show respect, juniors! This is not now an infant that addresses you.

It was in the autumn of 1925 that, having a few weeks' holiday, I walked into the Daily Express office and knowing nobody asked for a fortnight's job. They said: "Be our Parliamentary Reporter." I agreed.

"You have had a university education," said a friend. "In the Press Gallery you will now have an education in public affairs." I am constantly astonished at the trouble the State takes to enlightening me.

In Dickens's day the attendants in the public gallery used to charge 2s. 6d. for admission. I cannot think why I am paid to attend. Often I would offer guineas for my seat in this school.

In these 21 years seven Governments have laboured to improve my mind, the Socialist Government being still hard at it.

So Heigh-Ho, How They Fall By The Way!

Five Premiers have tutored me; of whom, in my view, the first two, Baldwin and MacDonald, took the class too long for my advantage. Countless numbers of private members have risen to say a word in my ear and departed. How swift are the generations of my teachers.

In the alphabetical list of 1925 only two A's remain out of 22: Attlee and Alexander. Only three B's out of 62. All others are dead, defeated or ennobled.

In the Press Gallery we last much longer, for we never have to seek election and are never raised to the peerage.

I have seen the impress on Parliament of the death, the abdication, the coronation of kings. I have seen the great Socialist Party shot down from a battalion to a platoon, and rise again to an immense majority while the power of its opponents is humbled.

The general strike, the coal strike, the wasting disease of unemployment, crisis in finance, abandonment of free trade, threats of war, war itself, defeat and triumph—such has been my course of lectures. Truly I should know too much to-day but for the balm of forgetfulness.

In 1925 I was being instructed in the Conservative interest. Of the Commons members in that Cabinet only one remains in the House to-day, Mr Churchill.

Enter Mr Eden

CAN we spot the coming Tories in 1925? That debonair youth who is parliamentary to an under-secretary will in time be known as Mr Anthony Eden.

That strapping just out of the diplomatic service will be Mr R. S. Hudson. He is tipped as a future Prime Minister.

This dark, garrulous, energetic lad, the baby of the House, is Mr Robert Boothby. He is tipped as a Prime Minister.

We shall have to wait four years before we see Mr W. S. Morrison, who will then be tipped as a Prime Minister, but he is often around the building, as the Solicitor-General's secretary.

In four years a pale, scholarly youth will arrive with a sample barrel to prove that his constituents can make beer entirely out of British barley. That will be Mr R. A. Butler, who will be tipped as Prime Minister.

No sooner is a man sighted, than he is carried past; and lo! another is coming and he too will be carried away.—Marcus Aurelius (altered to fit).

My shortest ever

THE shortest report I ever wrote was the sentence: "The Home Secretary also made a speech." Short as it is I have never heard the end of it.

Quite likely this week some Socialist comrade, his lips still warm from a week-end speech on the Sermon on the Mount, will ask the Home Secretary if he is aware that if newsprint was doubled the Daily Express Parliamentary Reporter would then devote two sentences to Parliament instead of one.

My longest report in one night was estimated by William Hickey to be 10,000 words, filling three pages of the paper.

How is it done? Obviously it could not be written in the time. It is dictated on the telephone to relays of men who take it down as fast as I can speak in seven copies and highly pleased with myself, one will break in to say: "This sentence means nothing to me." More devastatingly: "I see what you mean, but no one else would."

These boys I dictate to are my severest critics. Just as I am getting along merrily, composing as I go, and highly pleased with myself, one will break in to say: "This sentence means nothing to me." More devastatingly: "I see what you mean, but no one else would."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The contract selected by North-South in to-day's deal was not the best available, but assistance from the enemy put things right.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K 7 6 5	♠ J 9 8	♠ J 9 8	♠ J 9 8
♥ J 4	♥ 3	♥ 3	♥ 3
♦ J 9 8 7 4 3	♦ J 9 8 7 4 3	♦ J 9 8 7 4 3	♦ J 9 8 7 4 3
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ A 10	♠ J 9 8	♠ J 9 8	♠ J 9 8
♥ A K 8 5	♥ A K 8 5	♥ A K 8 5	♥ A K 8 5
♦ K 10	♦ K 10	♦ K 10	♦ K 10
♣ A Q 10 8 4	♣ A Q 10 8 4	♣ A Q 10 8 4	♣ A Q 10 8 4

The bidding:
North 1♠, South 2♠, West 3♠, East 4♠.

South had a difficult hand to bid. He might, of course, have "reversed" with two hearts on the second round, showing a strong hand and inviting further action from North, but there was quite a bit to be said for South's actual jump to three no trump.

As it happened, five diamonds would have been a far better contract, and one that would have given North no difficulty, but in fairness it must be said that it was hard to reach. If North had persisted to four diamonds, South, with the same length in North's two suits, would have normally "preferred" the major, and four spades would have been made against the best defence.

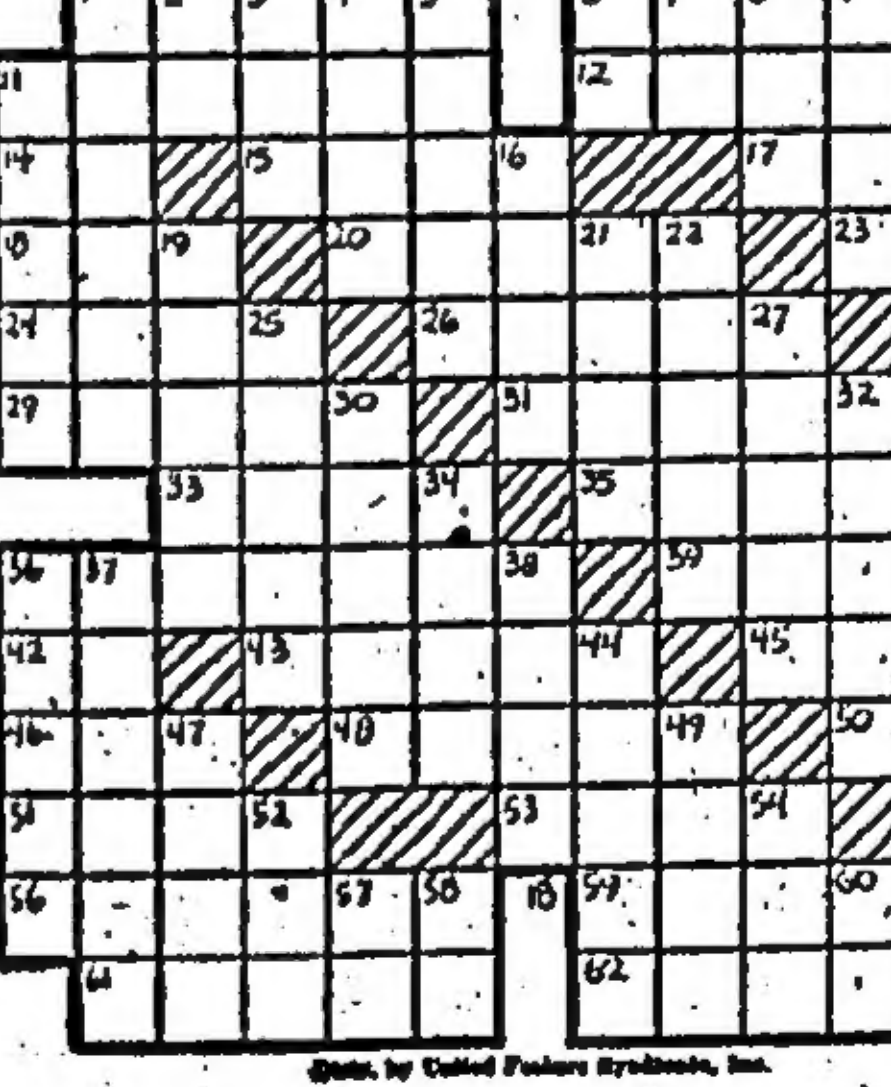
At three no trump West opened his fourth-highest heart, and East smothered dummy's jack. Declarer won and correctly laid down the diamond king. East—not nearly so correctly—won with the ace and returned the heart ten. South saw that if East had a third heart there was no menace in the suit, hence that a hold-up play was not needed, so he won and led the diamond ten, overtaking with the jack to guard against a belated hold-up play by the opposition. Now it would do East no good to refuse the trick, so he won and shifted to clubs. Declarer put up the ace, cashed the top spades, then ran the diamonds. Nine tricks were in.

If East, appraising the distribution accurately, had refused to take the diamond king, dummy's long suit would have been killed.

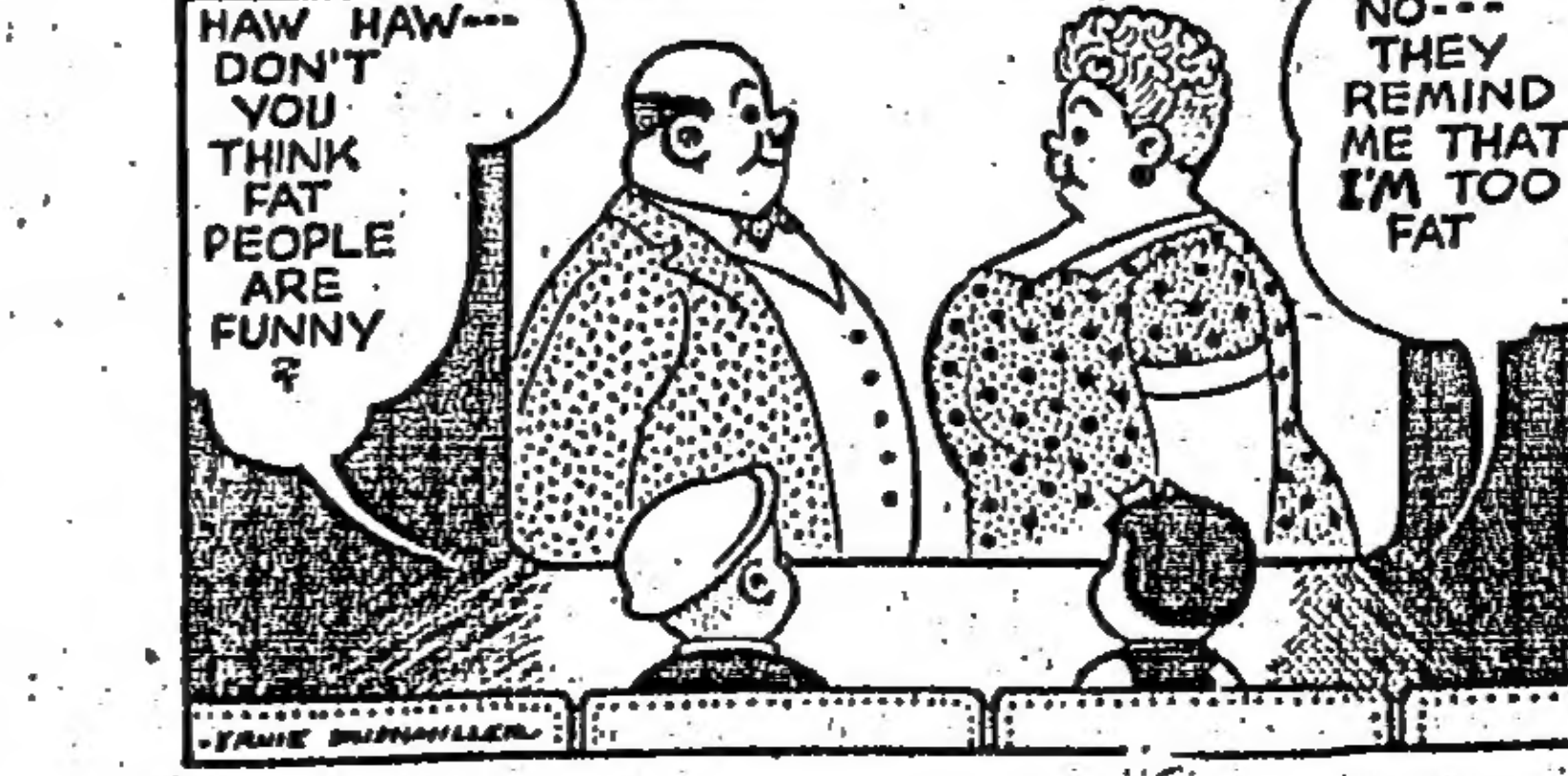
Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
1—Branches
2—Large body of water
3—Early clothing
4—Central vein of leaf
5—Cavens
6—Forward
7—Car runs on it
8—A pickle
9—Cavens
10—Swallows quickly
11—Turkish emeral
12—Farm measure
13—City of light
14—Indefinite article
15—Leather thong
16—Pert to the knee
17—Tul
18—Extra
19—Prescribes
- DOWN
1—Small ditch
2—Within
3—Joined
4—Ship's jail
5—He used to
6—Mystic minds
7—Circus (abbr.)
8—Doctor of Education (abbr.)
9—Song
10—The envelope of media
11—Thwarts
12—Hills of the Alps
13—Dash
14—Pragmatic
15—Climax
16—Precise
17—Storage places
18—Hills of the Alps
19—Tails
20—Hills of the Alps
21—Relates
22—Chew
23—Crime of burning
24—Tray for visiting cards
25—Cinder
26—Inform on (colloq.)
27—Fashion
28—Costly clothes
29—Old EU
30—Knot of short hair
31—Director of Laws (abbr.)
32—Twisted
33—That is (abbr.)
34—A deity
35—Two white rabbits



NANCY Nancy Gets a New Slant



By Ernie Bushmiller



China's Hard Task To Preserve Sinkiang As Part Of Republic

By WALDO DRAKE

Sullai, Sinkiang, Nov. 13 (Delayed). Here, at the Manass River, which is the military frontier separating China from the riches of insurgent-controlled north-west Sinkiang, is proof symbolic of the hard task of political and economic reconstruction facing China if she is to preserve East Turkistan's huge expanse for the Republic.

Two blank, concrete abutments now face each other across the Manass River instead of the "Great Western" bridge which, until flood waters destroyed it last June, was Sinkiang's sole highway link between the arid desert and mountainous hinterland and the fruitful north-west border region.

A government spokesman told me that nothing is currently being done towards reconstructing the bridge, without which it is difficult to imagine how friendly intercourse can be restored between the Chinese Central Government headquarters at Tihwa and the native Muslim insurgent government based at Kuldja, near the Russian border. Telegraph and telephone lines between Tihwa and Kuldja are still disconnected, as they have been since they were broken during the Muslim revolt between September 19, 1944 to January 19, 1946. A few trucks, carrying chiefly Russian textiles, candy and cigarettes to Tihwa, have been able to ford the Manass River during this summer's low water. But the first winter's storms already are here, precluding an end to even this small traffic. Thus, until next summer, China's only dependable communication with recalcitrant Kuldja must be by a rasmatic schedule provided by Russian transport planes of a Soviet company which holds a commercial monopoly.

Geography Against China
It seems that even geography is in league against China's efforts to retain the integrity of her most distant and largest frontier province. Sinkiang's new governor, General Chang Chih-chung, must restore interior Sinkiang's almost inviolable commerce if he is to recapture the confidence of East Turkistan's 4,000,000 Muslim natives. The truth is that the three fruitful north-west regions—Kuldja, Tashkent and Altai—produce most of Sinkiang's marketable products.

Tihwa, as the solitary citadel of China's long-range administration of Sinkiang, is desperately trying to maintain its status as the once great border crossroads for north and south Sinkiang's camel caravans. Since virtually no goods are now coming in from China Proper except cosmetics, cigarettes, tea and some dress materials, Tihwa must obtain supplies from the Kuldja insurgents. But Tihwa has no goods that Kuldja wants except tea, cosmetics and cigarettes, which are available at lower prices in the Russian Kazakstan metropolis of Alma Ata, 200 miles to the west.

Tihwa greatly needs Kuldja's grain, beef, mutton, skins, rice, fruit, gasoline and gold. But even if the

Manass River bridge was rebuilt to permit their delivery, Tihwa has little chance of outbidding Kazakstan, which has excellent highways plus plentiful consumer goods and machinery. The Muslim north-west region needs and which Chinese authorities are unable to supply.

Textiles Needed

Sinkiang desperately needs textile mills to convert her plentiful native wool and cotton into cloth, particularly for combatting the long bitter winters. This situation spotlights another of Sinkiang's many social tragedies.

When the despotic ruler, Shen Shih-lai, ejected Russian industries from Sinkiang in 1942, he paid the Soviets US\$4,200,000 for a modern aircraft assembly plant, 25 miles west of Tihwa, for conversion into a textile mill. Shen paid a Shanghai concern another \$600,000 for delivery of the necessary American mill machinery. But this machinery is still undelivered. As a result, millions of Sinkiang's natives, plus many thousands of Chinese soldiers, are starting another severe winter without adequate clothing.

Nearby Russian provinces have plenty of suitable cloth. But this is tragically unavailable for two reasons. First, the Kuldja government probably would object to its delivery to Tihwa. Secondly, the Soviets have no commercial treaty with Chinese Sinkiang since Shen Shih-lai closed the western border against them.

Unless, by a miracle, cloth arrives from China Proper, over 2,000 miles of execrable desert roads, and arrives within a month, millions of Sinkiang natives and whole armies of Chinese soldiers must endure bitter suffering here this winter—United Press.

Boy Of Six Put "Wind Up Lion"

Pint-sized Malcolm Dixon, aged six, was given a shilling recently to go to the circus in Barrow.

He decided also to see the lions fed. Just as a lioness was gnawing a bone, Malcolm's head, bent-clad, which was near the bars, popped up. The lioness, started, struck at him with her claws and tore his head and cheek.

But, with 12 stitches in his head, Malcolm later was quite happy in hospital.

A policeman had told him he had "put the wind up the lion."

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council meeting of the Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held, on Wednesday, 27th November 1946 at 5.30 p.m. at the Medical Headquarters, Hongkong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU

Joint Hon. Secretary

GOVERNMENT RATIONS DISTRIBUTION SPECIAL NOTICE

HOLDERS OF RATION CARDS NOS. 1001 TO 1759 INCLUSIVE REGISTERED AT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

The NOVEMBER Distribution of

FLOUR, SUGAR, BUTTER and MILK

will be effected between the hours of 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. as under:—

Numbers	1001 to 1150	Monday	November 25th
"	1151 to 1300	Tuesday	" 26th
"	1301 to 1450	Wednesday	" 27th
"	1451 to 1600	Thursday	" 28th
"	1601 to 1759	Friday	" 29th

QUANTITIES ALLOCATED ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Sugar	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	2 lbs. Per Person
Flour	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	1 lb. for each person, maximum
Fresh Butter	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	quantity per card being 3 lbs.
Milk	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	(3 lbs. for 1 to 4 persons)
Evaporated	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	(3 lbs. for 5 to 10 persons)
Imported	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	(3 lbs. for 11 persons upwards)
Laundry Soap	11lb. 10.40 per lb.	1x3 lb. bars per ration card

SUITABLE CONTAINERS MUST BE BROUGHT FOR FLOUR AND SUGAR.

London Medical Exhibition

Paludrine, the anti-malarial drug developed under wartime emergency conditions, is now available in quantities sufficient to permit limited export to Latin American countries, an authoritative London source told the United Press.

Paludrine is one of the star exhibits at the gigantic London Medical Exhibition, the first to be held since 1939, and the largest on record. The exhibition, which opened this week, includes 110 exhibits occupying 10,000 square feet of the Royal Horticultural Hall.

It includes streptomycin and other new drugs and the Kuntzsch nail, Mandibular pins and other newly developed medical appliances.

Paludrine is regarded as one of the most efficient anti-malarial drugs developed, according to a spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries.

It is a white tablet about the size of the familiar atabrine. Taken by mouth, Paludrine is absorbed rapidly and almost completely. It has two superficial advantages over quinine or atabrine: it produces no discoloration of the skin, and, a smaller dose is needed to control relapses.

It is regarded as an outright cure for malignant tertian malaria. One dose weekly is sufficient to control relapses of benign tertian malaria but the "ultimate cure rate cannot be assessed at this stage because of the possibility of late relapses," the spokesman said.

The Kuntzsch nail was a German development during the war which the British adopted after returning POWs revealed its use.

It is a tubular piece of non-toxic stainless steel driven with the aid of X-ray lengthwise through the centre of a broken femur or long leg or arm bone. It eliminates the use of a plaster cast and the patient can resume movement within eight or nine weeks. Once the broken bone mends the nail is withdrawn.

The Mandibular pin was adopted by the R.A.F. which discovered that 60 per cent of the pilots crashing suffered broken jaws. The pin is a clamp which fastens to the broken jaw and permits the patient to talk, laugh and eat immediately after the jaw is broken and throughout convalescence.

Streptomycin is one of the stars of the show. It is just being produced in England, though not enough will be available for clinical use until early in 1947.

ABACUS VERSUS ADDING MACHINE

Dubious of news dispatches from Tokyo that the abacus was a far better computing apparatus than the adding machine, New York Radio Station staged a mathematical battle of its own.

Results were the same—the ancient counting instrument manned by a Cuban Chinese banking student of Columbia University, T. So, did in 40 seconds a problem which Dorothy Boudreau required 48 to do with the adding machine.

TIGERS REPORTED NEAR PENANG

For the first time in over 10 years the presence of tigers has been reported in Penang, just outside the town limits, says a telex.

According to Chinese squatters living on the slopes of Mount Erskine, two miles from the main road, three tigers have been seen prowling along a footpath leading to the hills.

A farmer, who claims to have seen the beasts one clear afternoon from a distance of about 20 yards, describes them as half grown.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I don't see how you figure I'm too young for a motor-cycle, dad—if we order one now, I'll be wearing a beard before we get it!"

WORLD FOOD OUTLOOK FOR NEW CROP YEAR

By George Martin

Although the prospects for the domestic harvest have not improved owing to the continuing bad weather, the British Government has reduced the extraction rate of flour from 90 per cent. to 85 per cent. The excellent crops in Canada and the United States have made this measure possible. It does not mean that Britain will now relax her economising of wheat. The rate of 90 per cent. had only been introduced to enable the country to make her utmost contribution to the warding-off of famine in the needy countries during the critical months before the new harvest.

The return to the war-time rate of 85 per cent. will provide some additional offal for cattle-feeding and thus arrest the anticipated serious decline of milk production during the coming winter. It does not mean any relaxation in the austerity of Britain's menu. And indeed, as the World Food Appraisal submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to the Copenhagen Conference points out, only modest improvements are likely in Britain's diet during the new crop year.

A full recovery will only be possible when the domestic production of livestock products can be restored and more exports are possible from North-Western Europe and other suppliers overseas. Owing to the continuing shortage of feeding-stuffs, such a recovery is likely to take several years. In this connection it is interesting that the agreement for the purchase of Argentine meat recently concluded will enable the maintenance of the present meat ration in Britain, but does not open a prospect for an early increase.

Prospects Slightly Improved
The new appraisal shows a slight improvement in the prospects of the world food situation for the crop year 1946-47 compared with the forecast made in the appraisal issued by FAO in May. Nevertheless, there will still be a gap of 8,000,000 tons of wheat between prospective supplies and the minimum requirements of the deficit countries. These minimum needs are defined by FAO as 2,000 calories in Europe and 1,600 calories in Asia.

Even if this standard could be reached, it would still be one-fourth to one-third lower than before World War II. But the wheat requirements are calculated under the assumption that supplies of fats, meats and sugar would amount to four-fifths of the pre-war quantity; this assumption, however, is unlikely to be realised.

Import needs are estimated at 28 million tons (2,000,000 tons lower than in May) owing to favourable weather conditions especially in the Mediterranean area) whereas exports supplies are put at just over 20,000,000 tons (about 500,000 tons higher than the May estimate as a result of the record crop in North America). In view of the continuing "gap" the measures for the economising of wheat, especially the continuing of collection and the restrictions on feeding, cannot be abolished. The gap may be partly closed through the use of coarse grains (maize, barley, oats) for human consumption. As a result of a large crop in the United States, world export supplies of coarse grains will probably total 6,500,000 tons, but the demand for livestock feed is also high.

The United States and Canada expect to export 15,000,000 tons of wheat in the crop year 1946-47. This constitutes a record. Admittedly, during the last crop year, they shipped just over 20,000,000 tons. Of these, however, no less than 11,000,000 tons came from stocks accumulated during the war years and during the five years preceding World War II, annual shipments averaged only 4,000,000 tons.

Acres and crops in Argentina and Australia have not yet reached their pre-war figures again. The combined exports of these two countries

are expected to total not quite 5,000,000 tons against 3,000,000 tons in 1945-46 and 6,000,000 tons before World War II. It is assumed that about 1,000,000 tons may become available from the U.S.S.R., South-Eastern Europe and other minor sources of supplies.

On the other hand, import needs in bread grains of Continental Europe are estimated at 11,400,000 tons, those of India, Ceylon and the Far East at 8,500,000 tons, and those for other importing countries (mainly Britain, France, and Latin America) at 8,000,000 tons. Thus the "gap" of 8,000,000 already mentioned is arrived at. Its continuing existence shows clearly that the world food situation still remains precarious. A steady rate of consumption during the whole year has to be maintained in deficit countries if the recurrence of a crisis towards the end of the crop year similar to that experienced in recent months, is to be avoided.

It is also assumed that shipments from the exporting countries can be made at the right time and are delayed through transport difficulties. The world rice crop for 1946-47 is estimated at 92,000,000 tons (in terms of milled rice), which is 10 per cent. higher than in the last year, but still over 9,000,000 tons less than the pre-war figure. And even the former quantity would not now cover the minimum requirements in view of the large population increase in Asia. Production decreased chiefly in Japan, a few areas of China and in the rice-exporting countries (Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Korea, and Formosa).

Exports in the coming year are likely not to exceed 2,500,000 tons (including stocks not shipped in 1945-46), which is not much more than one-third of pre-war shipments.

In the second half of 1946, before the gathering of the new harvest, the total rice surpluses are only large enough to maintain consumption in urban and other deficit areas on 50 per cent. of the pre-war level. This will lead to a decline of at least 600 calories in the diet providing normally not more than 2,000 to 2,200 calories unless shipments of other cereals arrive in time.

Fats And Oils
In fats and oils (excluding butter) a slight improvement in supplies is likely in the second half of 1947, but no change in the situation is expected in the year from July 1946 to July 1947. In the calendar year 1947 production is expected to be 5 per cent. higher than in 1946, but even so it will be 15 per cent. or if supplies for native consumption in tropical countries are excluded, 20 per cent. below the pre-war level. The stock position in all countries is precarious, and the shortage is especially acute for soap, paint, floor coverings and similar purposes.

In the second half of 1947, some improvement in supplies is likely as a result of more shipments of vegetable oils from the Far East, a recovery of U.S. lard production due to the ample maize crop of this year, and increased output of vegetable oils in various Colonial territories. Meat supplies in Europe will all be short. Home production and imports will perhaps provide 75 per cent. of pre-war consumption in North-Western and Southern Europe and appreciably less in Central and Eastern Europe. Butter will remain short. In sugar a slow increase in ration levels may be possible in the course of 1947.

As this short survey of the world food outlook shows, only a slight improvement in the situation can be expected in the course of the present crop year. It will take several years to return to the admittedly in vast areas inadequate, pre-war standards of nutrition. This will only be possible when large supplies of feeding-stuffs enable the restoration of livestock on the Continent of Europe and in Britain. In the rice-eating countries of Asia, long-term help from outside through additional grain shipments will be required if serious under-nutrition in the deficit areas is to be avoided.

How Soviet Gunners Pounded Berlin

London, Nov. 24.

Moscow radio to-day broadcast excerpts from a Pravda article disclosing that during the storming of Berlin Soviet artillery concentrated as many as 600 10-barrelled guns on a square-mile target. The Soviet gunner must always keep his mind directed towards the future and overtake the development of artillery in other countries. The country has supplied artillery warriors with powerful fire-rate equipment. It is the highest obligation of all officers to preserve this equipment and know how best to use it.

Comrade Stalin demands from soldiers of the Soviet Army unflinching perfection of their military and political knowledge enriched and matured by the experiences of the great patriotic war. The fulfilment of these demands is the pledge which Soviet gunners are giving of their ability also in future to uphold the high fighting standard of fame which they have won.—United Press.

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THOSE LOUISIANA LOVELIES
— THE CREAM OF THE CROP!
Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS
Screen Play by IRVING CUMMINGS
and
JOHN FORD
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From a story by R. B. RAY
IRVING BERLIN
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TO-MORROW

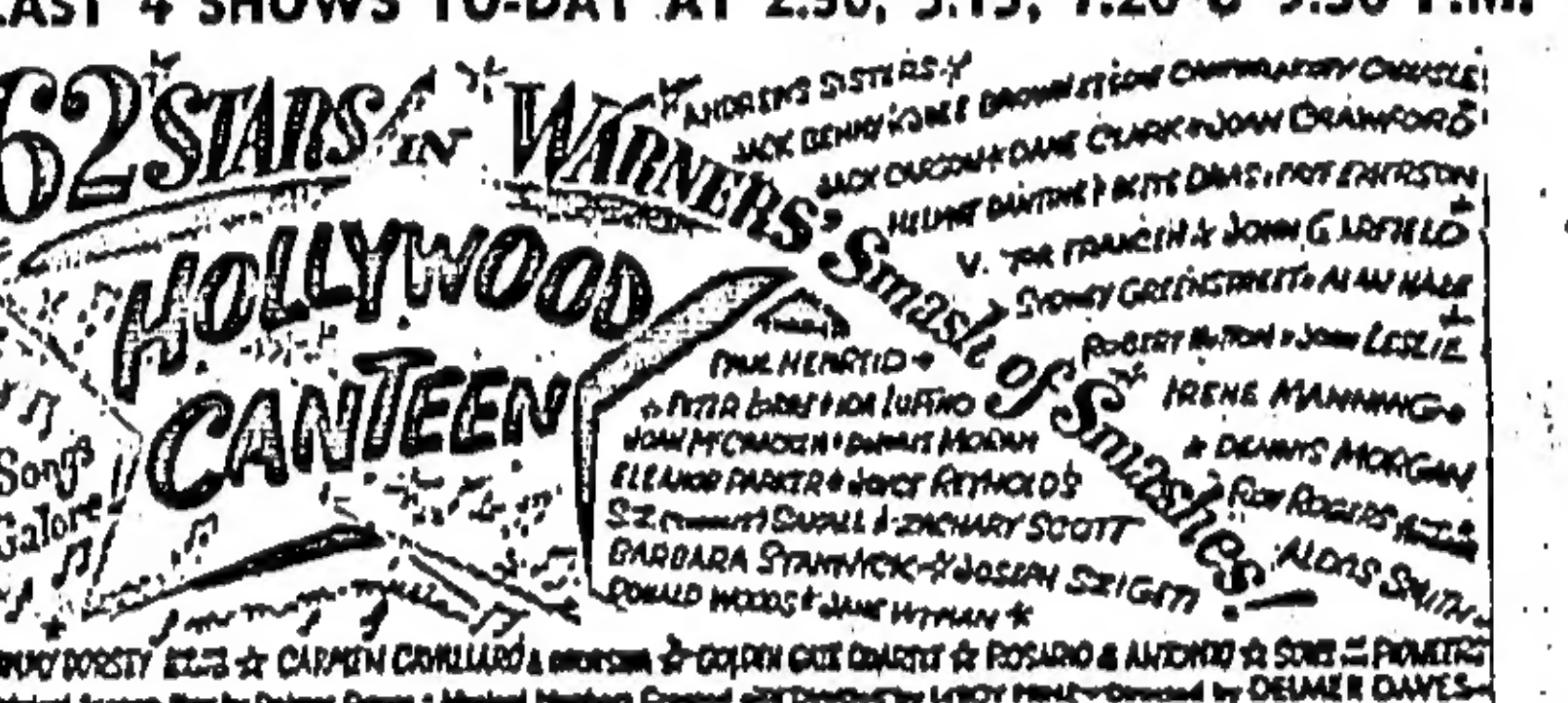
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TOMMY DORSEY and his orchestra

WORKED RADIO IN POW CAMP

To the guards at Stalag Luft 3, Peter Mace, 31-year-old peacetime poultry farmer, of Romsay, Hants, seemed the model prisoner.

On his little garden patch outside the prison hut, he worked several hours a day among his potatoes, carrots and pumpkins.

When he was not gardening, he worked as an orderly or learned the cello.

The guards thought that this quiet-voiced A.C.2 was clearly not cut out for the intrigues and dangers of secret duty.

For some years Peter Mace, a

The receiver was a few feet from his bed, hidden in a cavity in the

Look-outs were posted to warn him, if Germans came too near. Then Peter would put the set back in its hiding place and slip out to resume his gardening.

The baffled Germans frequently brought in detector apparatus. But Peter, unruffled, would carry on with

It has been announced that the innocent A.C.2—who was captured

Woman GC To Give Evidence Against Germans

London, Nov. 24.

Mrs. Odette Marie Sanson, decorated by HM the King on Wednesday with the George Cross for heroism as a British Agent during the war, will give evidence for the prosecution when the trial of 16 members of the administration of the Women's Concentration Camp of Ravensbrueck, near Berlin, opens before the Allied Military court in Hamburg on December 3. Dana, the German News Agency in the United States

According to the indictment more than 150,000 women passed through Ravensbrueck during the war. Fifteen thousand, it is alleged, were killed in gas chambers and the camp doctors experimented on others. —Reuter.

Ravensbrueck during the war. Fifty thousand, it is alleged, were killed in gas chambers and the camp doctors experimented on others.—Reuter.

Syrian Stand On Arab Union Plan

The Syrian Prime Minister Saadullah Jabry told the Chamber of Deputies last night that Syria would not join any Arab Union which was incompatible with its sovereignty.

Speaking in a debate in which several deputies attacked the recent references to a "greater Syria"

Speaking in a debate in which several deputies attacked the references to a "greater Syrian" speech from the throne by King Abdullah of Transjordan, in which he said Transjordan was willing to join a union with Iraq or any other Arab state, the speaker said:

member state of the Arab League, the Premier declared: "Syria refuses any union which is not based on national dignity and sovereignty and rejects any tendency not in conformity with a republic."

**ONE GIANT FIR TREE
FIFTY-NINE HOUSES**

Tacoma, Washington, Nov. 2.—
A giant fir tree 12 feet nine inches
in diameter, which took 580 years

The tree contained enough lumber to build 59 complete average-houses. It took three men a day and a half to fell the tree. Annals gave its age.—The Free Press

Field Marshal Viscount Bertram Montgomery, arrived here by air today.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 2

Limbless and other disabled vicemen of both World Wars joined to organise a new little industry in famed Soho—a revival hand weaving for the luxury tr

Primitive looms which have changed much in 100 years will be used to produce hand-woven exclusive woollens for luxury export to America.—United Press

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on 845 kc. and from 12:30
7:20-8:30; 9:15-11 p.m.; also on 952
6:30 Donald Deser, Cavalier of
845 Tommy Dersey, Anne Shelton,
Organ Interlude; Reginald Foot.
Studio I Like What I Like, Ken Ba
and Studio

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Percy Franklin for and on behalf

South China Morning Post Lib
at 1-3, Wyndham Street, City of
torla, in the Colony of Hongkong

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